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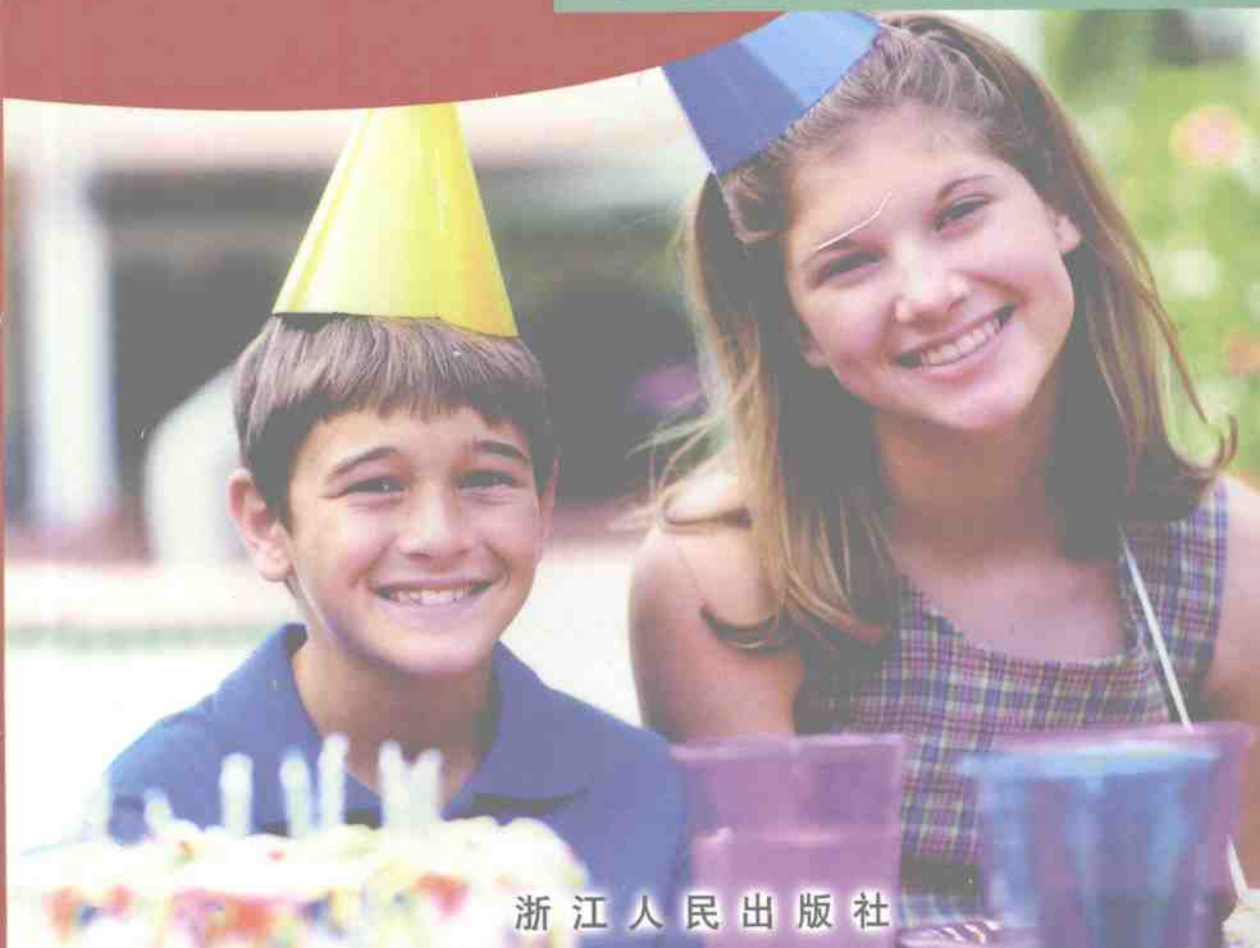
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原著 Angela Burt

中方主编 周瑜 周智忠

# 英语阅读金钥匙 3

叩开英语阅读之门



浙江人民出版社

# 英语阅读金钥匙 3

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# 前言

对英语学习者来说,阅读是学好英语的最佳途径之一。而阅读的关键是阅读材料的选择。好的阅读材料犹如一把金钥匙,为学习者开启通往英语殿堂之门。我国教育部颁布的《英语课程标准》要求中学阶段加强英语阅读训练,提升英语阅读能力,并且规定了中学生必须完成一定量的英语课外阅读。为此,我们从权威的培生教育集团引进了这套阅读文本。为了让我国学生能够更好地理解和欣赏文篇,同时在一定程度上满足他们应对考试的需要,我们对选文作了适当改编,对文中的生词和难点加以注释,并增加了与现行考试阅读题型一致的练习。这套丛书具有以下特色:

**精心遴选文篇,更新阅读体验。**这是一套由专业从事英语教育的专家学者编选的阅读文本,选文精彩纷呈,读者从中可以享受快乐的阅读体验,领略英语的魅力。选文体现了亲和性、趣味性和多样性的特点。

**亲和性:**选文贴近学生的学习和生活,激发他们的阅读兴趣。

**趣味性:**选文富有趣味,配以生动插图,读来引人入胜。

**多样性:**选文题材广泛,体裁丰富,包括名家名篇、寓言故事、科普科幻、新闻报道、广告海报等等。

**注释生词难点,扫除阅读障碍。**生词是阅读中的一大障碍。为了方便读者阅读,我们对文篇中的关键生词及部分难点,在当页脚注给出释义,便于读者快速查阅。但并没有对文中出现的所有生词逐一注释,这为读者猜测词义创造了一定的空间。英语阅读要一气读下去,即便有单词挡道,只要不影响整体内容的理解,就不必停下来查字典。

**科学设置练习,有效应对考试。**在保留原著练习的基础上,设计了“阅读理解”题,考查学生理解文意、寻找信息、猜测词义、推理判断等阅读技能。此外,又增加了“完形填空”、“选词填空”等习题。以上这些题型与现行考试阅读题型一致,旨在提高学生的应试技巧。

本丛书编排内容由浅入深,共分3册,每册按照文篇长短及难易程度排列,循序渐进,适合中学生使用。

由于时间仓促,书中不足之处在所难免,恳请专家及广大师生批评指正。

编者

2008年8月

# Contents

Unit 1	The disappearing days	1
Unit 2	A thoroughly modern Grandmama	4
Unit 3	Insects, colour and camouflage	7
Unit 4	The air raid	10
Unit 5	Remember me?	14
Unit 6	Earthquakes	17
Unit 7	The runt	20
Unit 8	A Martian comes to stay	23
Unit 9	Ladislao Biro	27
Unit 10	The woman, the boy and the lion	30
Unit 11	Tom	35
Unit 12	Lucy's nightmare	38
Unit 13	Swans with names	41
Unit 14	Lady with a lamp	44
Unit 15	Sumitra's story	48
Unit 16	Black Beauty	51
Unit 17	The cloth of emperors	55
Unit 18	The bully asleep	59

Unit 19	The chicken gave it to me .....	62
Unit 20	Treasure hunting .....	66
Unit 21	The Borrowers .....	70
Unit 22	Loll's first day .....	76
Unit 23	Bad news .....	80
Unit 24	Rosie and the Boredom Eater .....	84
Unit 25	Newspaper article .....	90
Unit 26	The ground gives way .....	93
Unit 27	I am David .....	97
Unit 28	Noise .....	101
Unit 29	Sam .....	103
Unit 30	When walking do you suffer ROAD RAGE? .....	107
Unit 31	Population data .....	111
Unit 32	The cyclone .....	114
Unit 33	Dictionary of composers .....	119
Unit 34	Gingernuts .....	122
Answers	.....	125

## Unit

## 1

## The disappearing days

“Oh dear!” groaned<sup>1</sup> the King of Incrediblania. “Monday again, washing day; the house full of soapy smells and the grounds full of washing. I positively dislike Mondays, and I can’t stand washing day!”

“Why not abolish it, Your Majesty?” suggested the Lord Chancellor, who didn’t like Monday either, because that was the day he had to put on his heavy wig<sup>2</sup> and elaborate<sup>3</sup> robes<sup>4</sup> and sign no end of documents.

“Hm,” said the King. He looked up “abolish” in the royal dictionary and found it meant to do away with something and stop having it. “An excellent idea!” he cried. “Yes, indeed, we shall abolish Mondays, and with them this horrible, damp, smelly, uncomfortable washing day business.”

He sent for the Astronomer Royal and said, “It is our royal<sup>5</sup> wish that there shall be no more Mondays in the kingdom of Incrediblania. Kindly abolish them, will you?”

“Ah, now, Majesty,” said the Astronomer Royal. “And what does your Majesty, in his wisdom, wish to do with the days that used to be Mondays?”

“Oh!” said the King, who hadn’t even thought of that. “That makes it sort of awkward<sup>6</sup>, doesn’t it?”

“It doesn’t do anything of the kind,” said the Queen, who had just come in from seeing that the royal washing was pegged out with becoming royal dignity.<sup>①</sup> “All you



1. groan *v.* 哼着说 2. wig *n.* 假发 3. elaborate *adj.* 精制的 4. robe *n.* 长袍 5. royal *adj.* 王室的 6. awkward *adj.* 不舒服的, 难以处理的

① “这没什么。”皇后从外面进来说,她刚察看洗过的衣服是否晾晒得与王室的尊严相配。



have to do is have two Sundays and then go straight on to Tuesday, so the day that was Monday becomes a second Sunday." She sat down on the throne<sup>7</sup> feeling delighted because she liked Sundays as she had her breakfast in bed then.

"Yes, of course," said the King, trying to look as if he had thought of it himself. "Two Sundays, then go straight on to Tuesday."

Norman Hunter from *The Frantic Phantom* (Puffin Books)



### I. Answer the following questions.

1. How did the King describe washing days?
2. How many people hated washing days in this passage?
3. Why did the Lord Chancellor hate Mondays?
4. How did the Queen feel about abolishing Mondays?



### II. Choose the best answer.

1. Why did the King of Incrediblandia hate washing days?
  - a) He found washing days very tiring and he didn't like ironing.
  - b) He found it difficult to get anything done because everyone was so angry.
  - c) He didn't like the smell and having the palace gardens full of washing.
  - d) He was so busy that he had no time to stay with his family.
2. The underlined word "abolish" means to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) announce something
  - b) stop something by law
  - c) disagree with something
  - d) continue something
3. What did the Queen want to have two Sundays?
  - a) Because she didn't want to wash clothes.
  - b) Because she could have breakfast in bed.
  - c) Because she had to look after the King.
  - d) Because she didn't like other days.
4. Which statement about the King is true?
  - a) He has a special dictionary.
  - b) He has a very long beard.
  - c) He is a very clever man.
  - d) He is cruel to his wife.

---

7. throne *n.* 宝座





### III. Fill in the blanks.

用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,每个单词限用一次(其中有两词是多余的)。

make	send	fit	keep	want	wonder	spend
------	------	-----	------	------	--------	-------

Once there was a rich man who lived with his wife and child, he loved the child very much, so he 1 him to Oxford (牛津大学) for two or three years. At the end of the first year at the university (大学), this young student came home. He wanted a change. He also 2 to tell his parents about Oxford.

It happened one night that the father, the mother, and the young student were sitting at supper. They had in front of them only two chickens. Just as they were going to begin eating, the father said, "My boy, I 3 a lot of money to send you to Oxford. Now I want to know what you have learned." The son smiled and said, "Father, I have studied a science which can make prove (证明) that these two chickens on the plate are really three chickens." "Well," said the father. "This is something I would like very much to know."

"There are two chickens on the plate," said the student. He took one of the chickens in his hand and said, "Here is one more. And one and two 4 three. So here are three chickens." Then the father took one of the chickens to himself, gave the other to his wife, and said, "I will have one of the chickens myself. Your mother will have another. And you can have the third for your supper and nothing else." The father 5 his word and so the student went without his supper.

## Unit

## 2

A thoroughly modern  
Grandmama

I've become a world authority<sup>1</sup>  
on how grandmothers ought to look  
because dotty dear old ladies  
smile from every picture book.

They're usually round and cuddly<sup>2</sup>  
with grey hair and a hat.  
They drink endless cups of milky tea,  
always, always have a cat.

They are very good at knitting<sup>3</sup>  
and they'll mind you for the day —  
I'm sure picture book grannies are  
all very well, but boring in their way.

Now my grandmother hasn't read  
the books — she hasn't got a clue  
about the way she should behave  
and the things she mustn't do.

She's always on a diet  
and I'm sure she dyes her hair,  
and I haven't got a grandpapa so  
her boyfriend's sometimes there.

She wears jazzy<sup>4</sup> shirts and skin-tight  
jeans, jangles bracelets on her arm.  
She zooms<sup>5</sup> me around in her little car,



1. authority *n.* 权威    2. cuddly *adj.* 可爱的    3. knit *v.* 编织    4. jazzy *adj.* 颜色亮丽的  
5. zoom *v.* 疾行

strapped-in, and safe from harm.

She's a busy lady with a job  
and a diary to book me in.  
She doesn't knit and doesn't drink tea,  
preferring coffee, wine or gin!

My grandmother's a complete disaster<sup>6</sup>  
as ordinary grannies go —  
but I wouldn't want to swap<sup>7</sup> her  
or I'd have done it long ago!

Moira Andrew from *All in the Family* (Oxford University Press)



**I. Answer the questions. The answers have been started for you.**

1. Picture book grandmothers have grey hair. How do we know from the poem that this grandmother didn't have grey hair?  
We know that she didn't have grey hair because the poem says \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Picture book grandmothers are very good at knitting. Did this grandmother knit?  
We know that she \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What kind of clothes did this grandmother like to wear?  
She liked to wear \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What does "zooms" (verse 6) tell you about the way this grandmother drove?  
"Zooms" tells me that she drove \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Why did the girl's grandmother have to use a diary to arrange their meetings?  
She had to use a diary because \_\_\_\_\_.



**II. Choose the best answer.**

1. The underlined sentence probably means that the girl's grandmother is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) thin                      b) strong                      c) fat                      d) weak
2. In the girl's opinion, picture book grandmothers are usually \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

6. disaster *n.* 灾难    7. swap *v.* 交换

- a) funny      b) modern      c) boring      d) interesting

3. We can infer from the last verse that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) the girl's grandmother is a disaster  
 b) the girl liked her grandmother  
 c) the girl's grandmother is as ordinary as other grans  
 d) the girl once wanted to replace her grandmother
4. The girl's grandmother does the following things except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) knitting      b) wearing jeans  
 c) writing a diary      d) drinking coffee



### III. Read the poem and finish the exercises.

阅读下面的小诗,看图,完成后面的题目。

#### Camp Fun

The green family goes to Camp Fun.  
 At Camp Fun they ride, fish, and run.  
 First they work, then they play.  
 They put up their tent in one day!  
 Soon they are tired. They want to eat.  
 Can you guess where they will meet?



1. The Green \_\_\_\_\_ will sleep in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Greens will fish in the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Greens will meet to eat at the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What would you like to do at Camp Fun?

## Unit

## 3

Insects, colour and camouflage<sup>1</sup>

Insects use colour to send a variety of messages or to conceal<sup>2</sup> themselves from predators<sup>3</sup>.

1

Combinations<sup>4</sup> of red and black or yellow and black are used as warning colours. They warn birds that insects, such as ladybirds, taste terrible. Similarly, the colours warn that bees and wasps can inflict<sup>5</sup> painful stings<sup>6</sup>.

2

Some grasshoppers use both colour and camouflage to great effect.

At rest, their brown and green colours camouflage them among plants and twigs. If they are disturbed by a bird, they fly off, flashing brightly-coloured hind wings. Then, quite suddenly, they land again and disappear into the background. The confused bird is left searching for its prey<sup>7</sup>.

3

Quite harmless insects, such as clearwing moths, hover flies, bee flies and some beetles mimic<sup>8</sup> the warning colours of wasps, bees and ladybirds. Predators are usually fooled and leave them alone.

4

Some butterflies, moths and their caterpillars have large, staring eye-like markings which are flashed to scare<sup>9</sup> off birds. The birds are thought to mistake the eyes for those of one of their own enemies, for example, a cat.

5

The green and brown colouring of the puss moth



*The yellow and black colouring of the hover fly warns birds not to eat it.*



*The lo moth has markings which look like eyes.*

1. camouflage *n.* 伪装 2. conceal *v.* 隐藏 3. predator *n.* 掠食者 4. combination *n.* (颜色) 相间 5. inflict *v.* 给予 6. sting *n.* & *v.* 叮咬 7. prey *n.* 猎物 8. mimic *v.* 模仿 9. scare *v.* (使)害怕



The *Eumorpha typhon* moth is camouflaged amongst the dead leaves and twigs.



The peppered moth

many moths and grasshoppers.

caterpillar camouflages it among willow and poplar leaves. But if something disturbs it, it rears<sup>10</sup> up, flashing false eyes and lashing<sup>11</sup> out with its tentacle-like<sup>12</sup> hind legs. If this doesn't work, it squirts<sup>13</sup> formic acid<sup>14</sup> at its attacker.

6

Many insects camouflage themselves by looking like something else, for example, twigs, thorns, leaves or flowers. With their long, slender bodies, stick insects can hold themselves still and look exactly like the twigs they are resting on. They will even sway<sup>15</sup> as if they are twigs being blown by a breeze<sup>16</sup>. Their eggs, too, are camouflaged to look like plant seeds.

7

Peppered moths in Britain and Europe have evolved<sup>17</sup> two forms of camouflage to suit their particular environments. In country areas, they are light and speckled<sup>18</sup> to hide them against lichen-covered<sup>19</sup> tree trunks. But in industrialised areas, they have evolved a darker colouring to match soot-blackened<sup>20</sup> tree trunks.

Other insects have also undergone this process, which is called industrial melanism. There are darker forms of

Anita Garner from *Nature Detectives: Insects* (Franklin Watts)



## I. Scanning.

阅读短文, 然后从所给的7个选项中找出最符合各个段落的小标题。

- a) Frightening face
- b) Eyespots
- c) Warning colours

10. rear (up) *v.* 用后腿站立 11. lash (out) *v.* 猛击 12. tentacle-like 像触角一样的  
 13. squirt *v.* 喷射 14. formic acid 甲酸; 蚁酸 15. sway *v.* 摇摆 16. breeze *n.* 轻风  
 17. evolve *v.* 进化形成 18. speckle *v.* 弄上斑点 19. lichen-covered *adj.* 地衣覆盖的  
 20. soot-blackened *adj.* 煤灰色的

- d) Industrial colouring
- e) Mimics
- f) Camouflage
- g) Flash colours



## II. Answer the questions.

1. Explain how some butterflies can scare birds away just by using their wings.
2. Is it true that grasshoppers can fly?
3. Why are stick insects very hard to see when they are on twigs?
4. What do the eggs of stick insects look like?
5. Is it true that birds eat caterpillars?



## III. Choose the best answer.

1. What colour combinations tell birds that an insect would taste terrible if they ate it?
  - a) Red and yellow.
  - b) Red and black.
  - c) Black and yellow.
  - d) Both B and C.
2. Why is it very difficult to see grasshoppers when they are among plants and twigs?
  - a) Because they are too small.
  - b) Because they hide themselves.
  - c) Because they change their colours.
  - d) Because they are the same colours as the plants and twigs.
3. The underlined word "confused" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) doubtful
  - b) frightened
  - c) disappointed
  - d) sad
4. How many ways does puss moth use to protect itself?
  - a) Two.
  - b) Three.
  - c) Four.
  - d) Five.



## Unit

## 4

## The air raid

*This story took place during the Second World War. Harry's house has just been hit by a bomb.*

Harry got up slowly. He hurt nearly all over, but not so badly that he couldn't move. The man gave him a hand and pulled him up out of the shelter. Harry peered<sup>1</sup> up the garden. He could see quite well because the sky to the west was glowing pink.

There was no greenhouse left.

There was no house left. The houses to each side were still standing, though their windows had gone, and their slates<sup>2</sup> were off.

"Where's our house? "

There was a silence. Then the man with the moustache said, "What's yer name, son? " Harry told him.

"And what was your Dad's name? And your Mam's? " He wrote it all down in a notebook, like the police did, when they caught you stealing apples. He gave them Dulcie's name, too. He tried to be helpful. Then he said, "Where are they? " and began to run up the garden path.

The man grabbed him, quick and rough.

"You can't go up there, son. There's a gas leak<sup>3</sup>. A bad gas leak. Pipe's broken. It's dangerous. It's against the law to go up there."

1. peer *v.* 凝视 2. slate *n.* 石板瓦 3. leak *n. & v.* 泄漏



"But my Mam and Dad're up there..."

"Nobody's up there now, son. Come down to the Rest Centre. They'll tell you all about it at the Rest Centre."

Harry just let himself be led off across some more gardens. It was easy, because all the fences were blown flat. They went up the path of Number Five. The white faces of the Humphreys, who lived at Number Five, peered palely from the door of their shelter. They let him pass, without saying anything to him.

In the road, the wardens<sup>4</sup> who were leading him met two other wardens.

"Any luck at Number Nine? "

"Just this lad..."

There was a long, long silence. Then one of the other wardens said, "We found the family from Number Seven. They were in the garden. The bomb caught them as they were running for the shelter..."

"They all right? "

"Broken arms and legs, I think. But they'll live. Got them away in the ambulance."

Harry frowned<sup>5</sup>. The Simpsons lived at Number Seven. There was some fact he should be able to remember about the Simpsons. But he couldn't. It was all... mixed up.

Robert Westall from *The Kingdom by the Sea* (Egmont Books)



#### I. Answer the following questions.

1. Where was Harry when the bomb fell?
2. Could Harry still walk after he was badly hurt?
3. Why didn't the warden answer when Harry said, "Where's our house"?
4. What was the number of Harry's house?
5. Why did the warden want to get Harry to the Rest Centre as quickly as possible?
6. Why were the Humphrey family so pale?
7. Where were the Simpson family when the bomb fell?

---

4. warden *n.* 救援队员 5. frown *v.* 皱眉